THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG, NEAR THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND——WEEKLY PAPER, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER, FOUR DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——ADVERTISING ON REASONABLE TERMS.

VOLUME 48. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1833. NUMBER 62.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets.

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

Havanna Segars, English Walnuts, &c.

15,000 WHITING, Cansio, and Roque Segars, all celebrated brands;
10 bags English Walnuts;
5 cases Citron;
20 boxes Scotch Herring. For sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 8.—1m.

Bacon Hams, Lamp Oil, &c.

SUPERIOR BACON HAMS, for family use;
do. Winter strained OIL—for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON, & LEDLIE.
March 8, 1833.—1m.

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2 SEROONS S. F. Indigo;
150 bbls., No. 2 and 3, Mackerel;
50 do. Superfine Flour;
40 do. Tanners' Oil;
10 bags Havanna Coffee.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 8, 1833.—1m.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
No. 8, Market street.
March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 a 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps
For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 20, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.
Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

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30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18.-tf]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,
Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1832.—tf.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21, 1832.

Kentucky Segars and Tobacco.

RECEIVED, per Steamer Juniata, on consignment—564 boxes D. Spawlding and P. H. Baird's celebrated Kentucky SEGARS: and a few kegs Spawlding's Manufactured TOBACCO.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 15—1mo.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:
100 barrels of Molasses.
ALSO, IN STORE,
5 tons Scorched Salts.
March 15, 1833—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832—tf

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods.

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
January 1—tf No. 42 Market street

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or JAMES RIDDLE.
Dec. 25.—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞ For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.
April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.
July 31.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART. }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dalty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
SUPPLIED WITH

Books and Stationery,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, BY

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 26—tf

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25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

New Hardware Store,
NO 66, WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coaches, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE.
SAM'L C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN
may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
November 22, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American
GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits,
Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.
February 1.

5000 Pounds PRIME SKIRTING LEATHER on hand, and for Sale by WALLACE, HOWE & Co.
February 26, 1833.—tf

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.
Vol. XI.—January, 1833.—*No. 1.*

CONTENTS.—Abstract of Acts relating to Patents, &c. by the Editor; I. A. Beard's experiments on Water Power.

Franklin Institute.—Explosions of Steam Boilers.

American Patents.—List of Patents for June, 1832, with Remarks by the Editor.

Specifications.—For dressing yarn for weaving; Samuel Batchelder's; For a brand for Barrels, &c. S. Huse's; For curing the Croup in Fowls; T. V. Bush's.

English Patents.—For improvements in Manufacturing paper; Dickensons: For an embrocation; S. Strombou's; For a writing tablet, &c. Smith & Doliers; For clothes buttons; J. Christopher's.

Selections.—Perkins on Steam Navigation; On obtaining Sugar from Cane Juice; On Oiling Machinery; Weight of Anchors, &c. used in the British Navy; Canning's Life Raft; Arnott's Hydrostatic bed; Detonating Lock; The Arachaca; New Percussion Gun; Extraordinary Railway Performances; Experiments upon Milk: Symington's Steam Boat; Export of Hardware from Great Britain; Armed Steam Vessels; New Diving Apparatus; Ogle and Sumner's Steam Carriage; Notice to Correspondents; Meteorological Observations for November.
March 19, 1833.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

A. W. FOSTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office to Irwin's Four Story Row. Entrance on the Diamond, one door from Market street.
April 2—5t

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL

AND Advocate of Internal Improvement—Vol. 2d.—This Journal was commenced on the 1st of Jan. 1832, with a single subscriber. It has now just commenced its second volume, with near one thousand subscribers, scattered in every state in the Union. It was first devoted to the subject of Railroads, Internal Improvements and news of the day: but it now embraces, in addition to the above, a department for Agriculture, and another for the mechanic Arts, wherein will be found an account of most new Inventions. Such, indeed, has been the encouragement held out, that the publisher is induced to extend its usefulness by making it, not only a journal of the progress of Internal Improvements by means of Railroads, Canals, and Steam Carriages, in our own country and in Europe, but also by making it a journal of mechanical improvements and inventions, and thereby collecting a greater variety of useful information, relating to such subjects, into a smaller compass, and at a less cost, than can be found in any other publication now, before the public.—Arrangements have been made to give engravings or illustrations of such new inventions as may be deemed important to the community. The American Railroad Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements, will also contain much interesting and useful literary and news reading, with such public documents as may be deemed worth recording for future reference. It will also contain Meteorological Tables, kept at Montreal, L. C., New York city, Charleston, S. C. together with others kept at intermediate places. We have also the promise of one kept at Red River, in Louisiana; also Prices of Stocks, Sales of Real Estate, Prices Current and Bank Note List, &c. &c.

Terms, Three Dollars per annum, in advance, and will not be sent without.

The first volume may be had either in sheets or bound; and the second volume will be forwarded by numbers, as they are issued, to any part of the United States. Price of binding, 50 cents, 75 cts. or $1, according to the quality.

Published at No. 35 Wall street, New York, by D. K. MINOR.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

BRITISH LUSTRE.

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS.
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

Miss Austen's New Novel.

SENSE AND SENSIBILITY—a Novel—by Miss Austen, Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Emma,' &c. &c., in two vols.

HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Anglo-Norman Invasion, till the Union of the country with Great Britain: by W. C. Taylor, Esq., with additions, by Wm. Sampson, Esq., in 2 vols.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 15—3t

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SYLVESTER has on hand, at manufacturers' prices, an extensive assortment of
Cap Writing Paper, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4;
Letter do do 1, 2, and 3;
Printing Paper, of all sizes and qualities;
Tea and Wrapping Paper, at manufacturers' prices;
Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow, taken in exchange for Paper, or Cash will be given, when required, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, Late H. Holdship & Son, corner of Wood and Third streets. April 2.

LARGE MAPS OF OHIO,

On Rollers.

A MAP of the State of Ohio, laid out in Sections, from actual Survey, containing references to the sections of Land sold out at the U. States' Land Offices; the U. States' Military District; Land granted to Refugees, in Canada: Ohio Company's Purchase; Land patented to J. C. Symmes; Virginia Military Reservation: Connecticut Western Reservation; Grant to French Emigrants; Donation to Early Settlers; State Lines; District Lines; County Lines; Roads; Ranges; Townships, &c. &c. &c. Published in Cincinnati. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 22.—6t.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to
GEORGE A. COOK.
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.
March 12 1833.

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and
FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,
S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street.
PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER.
Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

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For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street,
Pittsburgh. March 12

CARPETING.

THE Subscriber has just received his Spring supply, among which are,

3 ply Imperials,	*Brussels.*
Scotch Ingrain,	*Royal Damask.*
Eng. Kidderminster do.	5-8 3-4 & 4-4 *Venitians*

FLOOR CLOTH BAIZES, Fig'd and Plain.

Tufted, Imperial, Brussels, and Wilton
HEARTH RUGS.

PIANO, TABLE, AND STAND COVERS.

Floor Oil Cloths.

ALL WIDTHS, of Various Patterns;
Hemp, Manilla, and Sea Grass Door Mats;
Flat and round Stair Rods, &c. &c.

A. M'FADDEN.
No. 17, corner of Front and Market streets.
N. B. A supply of *Curled Hair MATTRASSES* constantly on hand, or made to order.
April 9—tf A. M'F.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to
CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.
Dec. 25—tf

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS.

WE have made several late importations of these articles, and now offer—
Champagne, of every variety of brands, in pint and quart bottles;
Madeira, do. do., up to $8 per gal. and $72 per dozen;
Pale, Brown, and Gold Sherry;
Malmsey Madeira, old and very rich;
Sercial do. do. do;
Port, Burgundy, and Claret;
Johannisberger, Markebronner, Hockheimer, Leibfrumilch, &c.;
Champagne, Cogniac, and Premium Brandy, up to $8 per gallon;
Cologne Gin, in stone jars, (very superior;)
Old Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, &c.;

☞ Tavern keepers and others are informed that, in addition to these *Superior Wines and Liquors* offered them, we have, for common uses, all kinds, at less prices.

Ladies' Wines, and Cordials,

White Constantia, Marichine, Fentignac, with all varieties, sweet and mild.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 8.—2m.

LIVES OF BANDITTI & ROBBERS.

LIVES OF BANDITTI AND ROBBERS; by C. Macfarlane: in 1 vol.

2. The Ghost Hunter and his Family; by the Author of the O'Hara Family; in 1 vol.

3. The Soldier's Bride, and other Tales; by James Hall, Author of Legends of the West.

The above just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. April 2—4t

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NEW WORKS.

NORTHANGER ABBEY, by Miss Austin: Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Mansfield Park,' &c.: with a Biographical Sketch of the Author: 2 vols., 12mo.

An Essay on Moral Culture—addressed to Parents and Teachers: By M. M. Carll: 1 vol., 18mo.

Penmanship, or the Beauties of Writing, exemplified, in a variety of Specimens, Practical and Ornamental: By Nathaniel D. Gould.

Also, Rand's Practical Small Hand Copies—and Noyes' System of Practical Penmanship.

Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Feb. 22.

VENISON HAMS.

2,000 LBS. DRIED VENISON, suitable for family use—For sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
March 26.—2w.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.
April 2, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by S. J. Sylvester, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.
January 29, 1833.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of H. & R. MORRISON, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Those indebted are requested to make payment to H. Morrison, who is authorized to settle the business of the firm: and those having claims, will present the same to him for settlement.

H. MORRISON,
R. MORRISON.
Pittsburgh, March 8, 1833.

N. B.—H. Morrison, having purchased the interest of R. Morrison, in the firm of H. & R. Morrison & Co., Wheeling, Va., the business will be continued there by HENRY MORRISON & Co
April 12, 1833—3t

Building Materials and Workmen

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.
100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.
STONE.
2 thousand perches of select building stone.
LIME.
5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.
SAND.
20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.
LUMBER.
50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;
25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;
30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;
5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;
100 thousand common white pine shingles;
20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;
15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank
CAST IRON.
240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights ventillators, brackets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.
WROUGHT IRON.
200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.
WORKMEN.
A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.
Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

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New Pianos, for sale, very low.

THE Subscribers, having lately received, on consignment, three PIANOS, of the best and most approved patterns, offer them for sale on the most advantageous terms, and lower than eastern prices, carriage given in.

The Pianos are with or without Metallic Plate, and in every manner equal as to tone and beauty of finish, to any made in the United States.

Being instructed to sell them very low, we respectfully invite all those wishing to buy, to call upon us. JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Booksellers, Market st., opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 8, 1833.—tf

TYPE FOUNDRY.

HAVING purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry, the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business, and for the convenience of their friends and patrons, have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city. As it is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several founts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours' notice, and are prepared to make founts of all weights and sizes, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. Their assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other Ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Cases, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for Book Binders, in great variety, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts in the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying *sorts* for all founts furnished by their predecessors, Binny & Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson.

JOHNSTON & SMITH.
No. 6, George street.
Philad. Feb. 18, 1833.

N. B. A good Washington Super Royal Press, and 3 Standing Presses, in good order—together with several founts of 2-4 hand type, will be sold low.

Stereotyping, in all its branches executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore.
March 19.

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE,
AND
Register of Invention and Improvements.

TO the Mechanics of the United States.—In this populous and enlightened country, almost every description of persons can obtain knowledge and amusement, connected with their peculiar pursuits, through the Medium of the Journal or Magazine, especially devoted to their interests. The *Theologian*, the *Farmer*, the *Philosopher*, the *Sportsman*, and even the *Plough Boy*, has each his journal, where he can find a record of the passing events of the day, connected with his peculiar avocations, and recreation. Hitherto, the *Mechanics*, (who form a large and most important part of the community,) have had no Journal to which they could turn, with the certainty of finding that information they desire—no periodical of which they could, with confidence, say,

"THIS IS OURS, AND FOR US."

In the hope that an attempt to supply such a want, at a price so reasonable as to be within the reach of all, will meet with your active support, the subscriber proposes to publish, on the first day of each month, a "*Mechanics Magazine.*" It will contain a well digested selection of the most useful and interesting articles from the London Mechanics' Magazine, London Register of Arts and Sciences, Repertory of Inventions, Library of Useful Knowledge, Journal of the Franklin Institute, and other works connected with the Arts and Manufactures, published in this country and in Europe, accompanied with numerous well executed engravings. Its pages will be open for the communications of all, and especially for those of the Practical Artisan, to whose interests it will be more particularly devoted.

The "*Mechanics' Magazine*" will contain also a due portion of the occurrences of the month, Scientific and Literary, Reviews of Books, Anecdotes, Economical Receipts, Reports of the state of *Mechanics' Institutions*, and other Scientific Societies in this and other countries.

☞ In order that the work might be produced to the entire satisfaction of those for whom it is designed, and with credit to myself, I have secured the aid of a gentleman who was for several years engaged in publishing the *London Mechanics' Magazine*—a work of great merit and extension, and which Dr. Berkbeck, the President of the London Mechanics' Institution, pronounced as the most valuable gift the hand of science ever offered to the public.

Each succeeding number will contain 64 pages, handsomely printed, and attached in a neat cover. Six numbers will form a volume, for which an Index and Title page will be supplied, and also a Portrait of some distinguished Mechanic as a Frontispiece.

Terms, $3 per annum, *in advance.*

D. K. MINOR,
35, Wall street, New York.
March 19, 1833.

BANK STOCK.

THE sale, by Public Auction, (P. M'Kenna, Auctioneer,) of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, will be commenced, and Books of subscriptions opened at the 'Exchange Hotel,' in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 29th day of April, instant, and continued from day to day until the whole stock is sold, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and three o'clock, P. M. of each day.

Jacob Forsyth	Cornelius Darragh
Michael Tiernan	George A. Cook
Samuel Smith	Samuel Pettigrew
Thomas S. Clarke	William Eichbaum
Samuel Church	William Marks
James Adams, Jr.	James B. Irwin
Wm. Stewart, [merch.]	William Robinson Jr.
James Kelly	Samuel Fahnestock
Humphrey Fullerton	Richard Gray
Robert S. Cassat	Joseph Oliver
Josiah King	Thomas Scott
Edward D. Gazzam	William B. Foster
George Miltenberger	James S. Craft
William Holmes	*Commissioners.*

April 5, 1833—ts

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—
25,000 pounds BACON;
3,500 do. FEATHERS;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700 do. ZINC;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN, No 5 a 10;
500 do. CANDLEWICK;
25 barrels PITCH;
30 boxes Ky. Manufactured do;
40 kegs do. do. do.;
20 barrels Prime PORK;
150 do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30 tons LOG WOOD;
80 Salted HIDES;
200 Dry do.;
500,000 Kentucky SEGARS;
120 bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75 gross BONNET BOARDS;
200 reams WRITING PAPER
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8, for 1833, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 20th of April, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCH

POETRY.

BAULDY BUCHANAN.

This fine specimen of Scottish humor and Scottish verse, is by the author of "Behave yoursel before fo'k," and its reply—see Atlas of Oct. 27th.

O wha has na heard o' blythe Bauldy Buchanan?
A hale hearty carle o' some saxty years stan'in';
Gae search the hale kintra, frae Lanark to Lunnon,
Ye'll scarce find the match o' blythe Bauldy Buchanan.
For Bauldy's sae cracky, an' Bauldy;s sae canty—
A frame o' threescore, wi' a spirit o' twenty—
Wi' his auld farrant tales, an' his joking, an' funnin',
A rich an' rare treat is blythe Bauldy Buchanan.

Blythe Bauldy Buchanan's a wonderfu' drinker
O' knowledge—for he's a great reader an' thinker—
There's scarcely an author frae Bentham to Bunyan,
But has been run dry by blythe Bauldy Buchanan.
He kens a' the courses an' names o' the planets—
The secret manœuvres o' Courts an' o' Senates—
Can tell you what day Babel's tower was begun on;—
Sae deep read in beuks is blythe Bauldy Buchanan.

He can play on the bag pipe, the flute, an' the fiddle,
Explain ony text, or expound ony riddle;
At deep calculation, at drawing, an' plannin',
There's nacbody equal to Bauldy Buchanan.
He kens how the negroes are black, an' thick lippet—
An' what mak's the Hottentot maids sae big hippet—
How the women in Turkey sae muckle are run on;—
Sae versed in sic matters is Bauldy Buchanan.

How the English like beef, an' the Scotch like their whiskey—
How Frenchmen are temperate, lively, and frisky—
How the Turks are sae grave, an' the Greeks are sae cunnin'—
Can a' be explained by blythe Bauldy Buchanan.
An' mair than a' that, he can trace out the cause
O' rain an' fair weather—o' frosts and o' thaws—
An' what keeps the earth in its orbit still runnin'—
Sae wonderfu' learned is blythe Bauldy Buchanan.

When round his fire side neebors meet at the gloamins,
An' hear him describe the auld Greeks an' the Romans—
How they battled an' fought without musket or cannon—
The folks glowr wi' wonder at Bauldy Buchanan.
Or when he descends frae the grave to the witty,
An' tells some queer story, or sings some droll ditty,
Wi' his poetry, pleasantry, puzzlin', an' punnin',
Their sides are made sair wi' blythe Bauldy Buchanan.

But o' a' the attractions that Bauldy possesses,
His greatest attractions are twa bonny lasses:
'Mang a' the fine leddies frae Crail to Clackmannan,
There's nane can match Bella an' Betty Buchanan.
For O they're sae clever, sae frank, an' sae furthy,
Sae bonnie, sae bloomin', sae wise, an' sae worthy,
They keep the hale lads in the parish a-runnin',
An' strivin' for Bella an' Betty Buchanan.

MR. WEBSTER'S REJOINDER

To Mr. Calhoun's Speech, in support of his Resolutions.

IN SENATE, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1833.

Mr. Webster said that, having already occupied so much of the time of the Senate on the general subject, he should not do more than to make a very few observations, in reply to what the hon. member from Carolina had now advanced. The gentleman, said Mr. W., does me injustice, in suggesting the possibility that any remarks of mine could have been made for the purpose of obtaining favor, in any quarter, by an appearance of hostility to him.—[Mr. Calhoun rose, and said he had only suggested it, as a matter of possibility.]—I hope it is not even possible, continued Mr. W., that my support or opposition of important measures should be influenced by considerations of that kind. Between the hon. member and myself, personal relations have always been friendly. We came into Congress, now twenty years ago, both ardent young men; and however widely we may have differed at any time, on political subjects, our private intercourse has been one of amity and kindness.—[Mr. Calhoun rose, and said these remarks were just such as he himself had intended to make.]

The honorable member considers my remarks on his use of the phrase "constitutional compact," as not well founded, and says he has my own authority against myself. He quotes from my speech, in 1830. But I did not, at that or any occasion, call the Constitution a constitutional compact. In the passage to which he refers, I was speaking of one part of the agreement, on which the Constitution was founded, viz: the agreement that the slave holding States should possess more than an equal proportion of representatives. That, I observed, was matter of compact, sanctioned by the Constitution; it was an agreement which being adopted in the Constitution may be well enough called a constitutional compact; but that is not equivalent to saying that the Constitution of the United States is nothing but a constitutional compact between sovereign States. The gentleman must certainly remember that my main object, on that occasion, was to establish the proposition, stated in the same speech, that the Constitution was *not a compact between States*, but a Constitution, established by the people, with a Government founded on popular election, and directly responsible to the people themselves.

The honorable member attempts also to find an authority for his use of the word *accede*. He says the same word was used by General Washington, in speaking of the adoption of the Constitution by North Carolina. It was so; and it is used by the Biographer of Washington, also, in reference to the same occurrence, and although both, probably, adopted the phrase from the popular language of the day, yet the language in that case was not, perhaps, improper. By the adoption of the Constitution by nine States, the old confederacy was effectually dissolved. North Carolina not having adopted it until after the Government went into operation, was out of the Union. She had, at that moment, no distinct connection with other States. The old Union was broken up, and she had not come into the new. There was propriety, therefore, perhaps, in calling her adoption of the constitution an accession. Yet, when she afterwards adopted the constitution, she used the same terms of ratification as the other States. *Accede* is unknown to all those ratifications, and to the constitution itself. But the honorable gentleman insists that he can change the phraseology of his resolution, so as to avoid my objections, and yet maintain their substantial sense and import.

He says his first resolution may stand thus:

"*Resolved*, That the people of the several states composing these United States, are united as parties to a compact, under the title of the constitution of the United States, which the people of each State ratified as a separate and sovereign community; each binding itself by its own particular ratification, and that the Union, of which the said compact is the bond, is an union *between* the States ratifying the same."

This is a change, it is true, but it is a mere verbal change. It rejects certain words, but adopts their exact synonymes. In his resolution, he calls the constitution a "constitutional compact;" in the amended form which he now suggests, he calls it a "compact, under the title of a constitution."

These are just the same thing. Both call it a compact, and a compact between sovereign communities, and in both, the attempt is to make the Constitution not the substantive thing, but merely the qualification of something else. Now, sir, the Constitution does not call itself a compact of any kind: the people did not call it such when they ratified it. No State said, "We, as a sovereign community, accede to a constitutional compact;" or "we, as a sovereign community, ratify a compact under the title of a Constitution." No State said one word about *compact*—no State said one word about acting *as a sovereign community*. On the contrary, in each and in every State the language is, that the conventions, in the name and by the authority of the people, *ratify this Constitution, or frame of government*. Neither the resolution, therefore, of the honorable member, nor this amended form of it, follows the official and authentic language applied to the transaction to which it refers. I again say, if he will follow that language, if he will state accurately what was done, and then state his proposed inference, that inference will be out of all sight from his premises. Let him say nothing of *compact*—because the people said nothing of it; let him not assert that the people of the States acted as *sovereign communities*, because they have not said so. Let him describe what the people did, *in their own language*. It will then stand, that *the People ratified this Constitution, or frame of Government*. Now, sir, the mere substitution of this just and true phraseology strikes away the whole foundation of the gentleman's argument. He cannot stand a moment, except on the ground of a *compact between sovereign communities*. Compact, therefore, and such a compact, must keep its place, in the first resolution, or else his chain of reasoning breaks in the first link. He is, therefore, driven to the necessity of assuming what cannot be proved, and of giving a history of the formation of this Constitution, essentially different from its true history. He is compelled to reject the language of the Constitution itself, and to reject also the language used by the people of every one of the States, when they adopted it; and to lay the corner stone of his whole argument on mere assumption.

The honorable gentleman does not understand how the constitution can have a compact, or consent, for its basis, and yet not be a compact between sovereign States. It appears to me the distinction is broad and plain enough. The people may agree to form a government; this is assent, consent, or compact; this is the social compact of the European writers. When the Government is formed, it rests on this assent of the governed; that is, it rests on the assent of the people. The whole error of the gentleman's argument arises from the notion, that the people, of their own authority, can make but one government; or that the people of all the States have not united, and cannot unite in establishing a constitution, connecting them together, directly, as directly, as individuals, united under one government. He seems unwilling to admit that while the people of a single State may unite together, and form a government for some purposes, the people of all the States may also unite together, and form another government, for other purposes. But what he will not thus admit, appears to me to be the simple truth, the plain matter of fact, in regard to our political institutions.

The honorable gentleman thinks, sir, that I overlooked a very important part of the constitution, favorable to his side of the question. He says it is declared, in the 7th article, that the ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution *between the States ratifying the same*. If I have overlooked this provision, sir, it is because it appears to me not to have that bearing on the question which the honorable member supposes. The honorable member has said, in one of his publications, that the word "States," as used in the Constitution, sometimes means the States, in the corporate capacities, or Governments, sometimes it means their territory, merely, and sometimes it means *the People of the States*. This is very true; and it is perfectly clear, that in the clause quoted, the word means *the People of the States*. The same clause speaks of the *Conventions of the States;* that evidently means Conventions *of the People* of the States; else the whole provision would be absurd. All that this part of the Constitution intended, was simply to declare, that so soon as the people of nine States should adopt and ratify it, it should, as to these States, go into operation.

The gentleman has concluded, sir, by declaring, again, that the contest is between power on one side, and liberty on the other—and that he is for liberty. All this is easily said. But what is that liberty whose cause he espouses? It is liberty, claimed by a small minority to govern and control the great majority. And what is the power which he resists? It is the general power of the popular will; it is the power of all the People, exercised by majorities, in the House of the Legislature, in the form in which all free Governments exercise power.

Mr. President, turn this question over and present it as we will—argue upon it as we may—exhaust upon it all the fountains of metaphysics—stretch over it all the meshes of logical or political subtlety, it still comes to this, Shall we have a General Government? Shall we continue the union of the States under a *Government* instead of a *League*? This is the upshot of the whole matter; because, if we are to have a Government, that Government must act like other Governments, by majorities; it must have these powers, like other Governments, of enforcing its own laws, and its own decisions; clothed with authority by the People, and always responsible to the People, it must be able to hold on its course, unchecked by external interposition.—According to the gentleman's view of the matter the Constitution is a League; according to mine, it is a regular popular Government. This vital and all important question, the People will decide, and in deciding it, they will determine whether by ratifying the present CONSTITUTION AND FRAME OF GOVERNMENT, they meant to do nothing more than to amend the articles of the old Confederation.

THE WRECKED SEAMEN.

Three volumes, by a Captain in the Navy, under the title of The Life of a Sailor, are among the recent fruits of the London Press. From one of them we have the following narrative, relating to the exposure of the crew who had taken to the boat after their shipwreck on the coast of Cuba. The boat was upset; the story continues:—

"Even in this moment of peril, the discipline of the navy assumed its command. At the order from the lieutenant for the men on the keel to relinquish their position, they instantly obeyed; the boat was turned over, and once more the expedient was tried—but quite in vain; for no sooner had the men begun to bale with a couple of hats, and the safety of the crew to appear within the bounds of probability, than one man declared he saw the fin of a shark. No language can convey the panic which seized the struggling seamen: a shark is at all times an object of horror to a sailor; and those who have seen the destructive jaws of these voracious fish, and their immense and almost incredible power—their love of blood, and their bold daring to obtain it—alone can form an idea of the sensations produced to a swimmer by the cry of 'a shark! a shark!' Every man now struggled to obtain a moment's safety. Well they knew that one drop of blood would have been scented by the everlasting pilot fish, the jackals of the shark; and that their destruction was inevitable, if one only of these monsters should discover this rich repast, or be led to its food by the little rapid hunter of its prey. All discipline was now unavailing; the boat again turned keel up; one man only gained his security to be pulled from it by others; and thus their strength began to fail from long continued exertion. As, however, the enemy so much dreaded did not make its appearance, Smith once more urged them to endeavor to save themselves by the only means left, that of the boat; but as he knew that he would only increase their alarm by endeavoring to persuade them that sharks did not abound in those parts, he used the wisest plan of desiring those who held on by the gun-wale, to keep splashing in the water with their legs, in order to frighten the monsters, at which they were so alarmed. Once more had hope begun to dawn; the boat was clear to her thwarts, and four men were in her, hard at work: a little forbearance, a little obedience, and they were safe. At this moment, when those in the water urged their messmates in the boat to continue bailing with unremitted exertion, a noise was heard close to them, and about fifteen sharks came in right amongst them. The panic was ten times more dreadful than before: the boat again was upset by the simultaneous endeavors to escape the danger; and the twenty two sailors were again devoted to destruction. At first the sharks did not seem inclined to seize their prey, but swam in amongst the men, playing in the water, sometimes leaping about and rubbing against their victims. This was of short duration—a loud shriek from one of the men announced his sudden pain; a shark had seized him by the leg, and severed it entirely from the body. No sooner had the blood been tasted, than the long dreaded attack took place; an other and another shriek proclaimed the loss of limbs; some were torn from the boat, to which they had vainly endeavored to cling—some, it was supposed, sunk from fear alone—all were in dreadful peril. Mr. Smith, even now, when of all horrible deaths the most horrible seemed to await him, gave his orders with clearness and coolness; and, to the everlasting honor of the poor, departed crew, be it known, they were obeyed: again the boat was righted, and again two men were in her. Incredible as it may appear, still, however, it is true, that the voice of the officer was heard amidst the danger; and the survivors actually, as before, clung to the gunwale, and kept the boat upright. Mr. Smith himself held by the stern, and cheered and applauded his men. The sharks had tasted the blood, and were not be driven from their feast; in one short moment, when Mr. Smith had ceased splashing, as he looked into the boat to watch the progress, a shark seized both his legs, and bit them off just above the knees. Human nature was not strong enough to bear the immense pain without a groan; but Smith endeavored to conceal the misfortune; nature, true to herself, resisted the endeavor, and the groan was deep and audible.—The crew had long respected their gallant commander; they knew his worth and his courage; on hearing him express his pain, and seeing him relinquish his hold to sink, two of the men grasped their dying officer, and placed him in the stern sheets. Even now, in almost insupportable agony, that gallant fellow forgot his own sufferings, and thought only on rescuing the remaining few from the untimely grave which awaited them; he told them again of their only hope, deplored their perilous state, and concluded with these words: "If any of you survive this fatal night, and return to Jamaica, tell the admiral (Sir Lawrence Halsted) that I was in search of the pirate when this lamentable occurrence took place; tell him I hope I have always done my duty, and that I—" Here the endeavor of some of the men to get into the boat gave her a heel on one side; the men who were supporting poor Smith relinquished him for a moment, and he rolled overboard, and was drowned. His last bubbling cry was soon lost amidst the shrieks of his former companions—he sunk to rise no more.

At eight o'clock in the evening the Magpie was upset; it was calculated, by the two survivors, that their companions had all died by nine. The sharks seemed satisfied for the moment, and they, with gallant hearts, resolved to profit by the precious time in order to save themselves; they righted the boat, and one getting over the bows, and the other over the stern, they found themselves, although nearly exhausted, yet alive, and in comparative security; they began the work of bailing, and soon lightened the boat sufficiently not to be easily upset, when both sat down to rest. The return of the sharks was the signal for their return to labor. The voracious monsters endeavored to upset the boat; they swam by its side in seeming anxiety for their prey; but, after waiting some time, they separated—the two rescued seamen found themselves free from their insatiable enemies, and, by the blessing of God, saved. Tired as they were, they continued their labor until the boat was nearly dry, when both lay down to rest, the one forward, and the other aft: so completely had fear operated on their minds, that they did not dare even to move, dreading that an incautious step might again have capsized the boat. They soon, in spite of the horrors they had witnessed, fell into a sound sleep—and day had dawned before they awoke to horrible reflections, and apparently worse dangers. The sun rose clear and unclouded, the cool calm of the night was followed by the sultry calm of the morning; and heat and hunger, thirst, and fatigue, seemed to settle on the unfortunate men, rescued by Providence and their own exertions from the jaws of a horrible death. They awoke and looked at each other—the very gaze of despair was appalling: far as the eye could reach, no object could be discerned; the bright haze of the morning added to the strong refraction of light; one smooth interminable plain, one endless ocean, one cloudless sky, and one burning sun, were all they had to gaze upon. The boat lay like the ark, in a world alone! They had no oar, no mast, no sail—nothing but the bare planks and themselves, without provisions or water, food or raiment.—They lay upon the calm ocean, hopeless, friendless, miserable. It was a time of intense anxiety; their eyes rested upon each other in silent pity, not unmixed with fear. Each knew the dreadful alternative to which nature would urge them. The cannibal was already in their looks, and fearful would have been the first attack on either side, for they were both brave and stout men, and equals in strength and courage. * * * *

It was now about half past six in the morning; the sun was beginning to prove its burning power, the sea was as smooth as a looking glass; and, saving now and then, the slight cat's paw of air, which ruffled the face of the water for a few yards, all was calm and hushed. In vain they strained their eyes—in vain they turned from side to side to escape the burning rays of the sun; they could not sleep, for now anxiety and fear kept both vigilant and on their guard: they dared not to court sleep, for that might have been the last of mortal repose. Once they nearly quarrelled, but fortunately the better feelings of humanity overcame the bitterness of despair. The foremost man had long complained of thirst, and had frequently dipped his hand into the water, and sucked the fluid: this was hastily done, for all the horrors of the night were still before them, and not unfrequently the sharp fin of a shark was seen not very far from the boat. In the midst of the excruciating torments of thirst, heightened by the salt water, and the irritable temper of the bowman, as he stamped his impatient foot against the bottom boards, and tore his hair with unfeeling indifference, he suddenly stopped the expression of his rage, and called out—"A sail!"

Whilst they stood watching in silence the approach of the brig, which slowly made her way through the water—and, at the very instant that they were assuring each other that they were seen, and that the vessel was purposely steered on the course she was keeping, to reach them—the whole fabric of hope was destroyed in a second; the brig kept away about three points, and began to make more sail. Then was it an awful moment: their countenances saddened as they looked at each other; for in vain they hailed—in vain they threw their jackets in the air—it was evident they had never been seen, and that the brig was steering her proper course. * * *

The time was slipping away, and if once they got abaft the beam of the brig, every second would lessen the chance of being seen; besides the sea breeze might come down, and then she would be far away, and beyond all hope, in a quarter of an hour. Now was it that the man who had been so loudly lamenting his fate, seemed suddenly inspired with fresh hope and courage; he looked attentively at the brig, then at his companion, and said —"By Heaven, I'll do it, or we are lost!" "Do what?" said his shipmate. "Though," said the first man, "it is no trifle to do, after what he have seen and known; yet I will try, for if she passes us, what can we do? I tell you, Jack, I'll swim to her; if I get safe to her, you are saved; if not, why I shall die without adding, perhaps, murder to the rest of my crimes." "What! jump overboard, and leave me all alone!" replied his companion: "look, look at that shark, which has followed us all night—why it is only waiting for you to water, to swallow you, as it did, perhaps, half of our messmates; no, no—wait, do wait; perhaps another vessel may come; besides, I cannot swim half the distance, and I should be afraid to remain behind; think, Tom—only think of the sharks, and of last night." * * * He jumped overboard with as much calmness as if he was bathing in security. No sooner had he begun to strike out in the direction he intended, than his companion turned towards the sharks. The fins had disappeared, and it was evident they had heard the splash, and would soon follow their prey. It is hard to say who suffered the most anxiety. The one left in the boat cheered his companion, looked at the brig, and kept waving his jacket—then turned to watch the sharks: his horror may be imagined, when he saw three of these terrific monsters swim past the boat, exactly in the direction of his companion: he splashed his jacket in the water to scare them away, but they seemed quite aware of the impotency of the attack, and lazily pursued their course. The man swam well and strongly. There was no doubt he would pass within hail of the brig, provided the sharks did not interfere: and he, knowing that they would not be long in following him, kept kicking the water, and splashing as he swam. There is no fish more cowardly, and yet more desperately savage, than a shark. I have seen one harpooned twice, with a hook in its jaws, and come again to a fresh bait: yet they will suffer themselves to be scared by the smallest noise, and hardly ever take their prey without it is quite still. Generally speaking, any place surrounded by rocks, where the surf breaks, although there may be a passage for a ship, will be secure from sharks. It was not until a great distance had been accomplished, that the swimmer became apprised of his danger, and saw by his side one of the terrific creatures; still, however, he bravely swam and kicked; his mind was made up for the worst, and he had little hope of success. In the mean time, the breeze had gradually freshened, and the brig passed with greater velocity through the water; every stitch of canvass was spread. To the poor swimmer the sails seemed bursting with the breeze; and as he used his utmost endeavor to propel himself, so as to cut off the vessel, the spray appeared to dash from the bow, and the brig to fly through the sea. He was now close enough to hope his voice might be heard; but he hailed and hailed in vain—not a soul was to be seen on deck; the man who steered was too intent upon his avocation to listen to the call of mercy. The brig passed, and the swimmer was every second getting farther in the distance: every hope was gone, not a ray of that bright divinity remained: the fatigue had nearly exhausted him, and the sharks only waited for the first quiet moment to swallow their victim. It was in vain he thought of returning towards the boat, for he never could reach her, and his companion had no means of assisting him. In the act of offering up his last prayer ere he made up his mind to float and be eaten, he saw a man look over the quarter of the brig: he raised both his hands; he jumped himself up in the water, and, by the singularity of his motions, fortunately attracted notice. A telescope soon made clear the object: the brig was hove to, a boat sent, and the man saved. The attention of the crew was then awakened to the Magpie's boat: she was soon alongside; and thus, through the bold exertions of as gallant a fellow as ever breathed, both were rescued from their perilous situation."

From Steuart's "Three Years in North America."

NEW ORLEANS.

Situation—River—Internal Water Communication—Swamps—Yellow Fever—Markets—Streets French Names—Lotteries—Theatres—Morals—Slaves, &c.

New Orleans is situated on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, about 100 miles from the mouth of the river, on ground perfectly flat; and as there are few steeples, it makes no striking appearance. The whole city is built in the form of a parallelogram, composed of six complete squares, called fauxbourgs, which are rapidly increasing. The streets in the old city are hardly 40 feet wide. The Cathedral is at the head of a square; it is an old building, with four towers and massive walls, ornamented with figures of saints in the niches. It is the only public building at all imposing. Public institutions, though numerous, are built in an unpretending style. There are very few churches in reference to the population, which is now approaching to 50,000 persons. The French Theatre is in the city, and the American one in the suburbs.—The houses are chiefly of brick, many of them stuccoed externally of a white or yellow color.—The doors of many of the houses in the narrow streets open at once into the street itself. The doors are often left open during the day, and curtains substituted. The river here, which is above half a mile broad, is confined by a bank of earth or gravel, called the levee, which is very requisite, as the streets of New Orleans are a few feet lower than the river, so that in walking through them the hulls of large vessels in the river appear to a passenger (and really are) much higher than the pavement on which he is walking. The tide is hardly perceptible at New Orleans. The water of the river is very muddy, but when filtered is considered wholesome.

The situation of New Orleans is admirable for a commercial city. A forest of masts is seen along the levee, and the ships, the bank of the river being steep, are easily approached, and their cargoes delivered or put on board by means of large wooden platforms. There is no occasion for wharves or piers. The extent of boat navigation from New Orleans into the interior, is greater than that enjoyed by any other city, exceeding 20,000 miles in length. The internal water communication is not only the Mississippi and the other great rivers to the north, but to the east, as far as Florida, and to the lower parts of Louisiana, by means of numerous lakes and land locked seas. There are sometimes 1,500 flat boats lying at the sides of the levee at a time; and frequently, at the same moment, 5,000 or 6,000 boatmen. Steam boats are arriving every hour. I have seen fifty steam boats at one point. No city contains greater variety of population. Inhabitants from every State in the Union, and from every country in Europe, mixed with the Creoles, and all the shades of the colored population, form an astonishing contrast of manners, languages, and complection. Cotton and sugar are the great articles of exportation. The value of the exports is said to be nearly 25,000,000 of dollars. Mr. Flint says, "A hundred miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, and something more than a thousand from the mouth of the Ohio, just below a sharp point of the river, is situated, on its east bank, the city of New Orleans, the great commercial capital of the Mississippi valley. The position for a commercial city is unrivalled by any one in the world. At a proper distance from the Gulf of Mexico—on the banks of a stream which may be said almost to water a world—but a little distance from Lake Ponchartrain, and connected with it by a navigable canal—the immense alluvion contiguous to it—penetrated in all directions either by bayous (that is sluggish creeks or rivers) formed by nature, or canals costing little more trouble in the making than ditches; steam boats visiting it from 50 different shores—possessing the immediate agriculture of its own state, the richest in America, and as rich as any in the world, with the continually increasing agriculture of the upper country; its position far surpasses that of New York itself. It has one dreary draw back—the insalubrity of its situation. Could the immense swamps between it and the bluffs, (the high grounds) be drained, and the improvements commenced in the city, be completed—in short, could its atmosphere become a dry one, it would soon leave the greatest cities of the Union behind. Great efforts are making towards this result. Unhappily, when the dog star rises upon its sky, the yellow fever is but too sure to come in its train. Notwithstanding the annual or at least the triennial visits of this pestilence, although its besom sweeps off multitudes of the unacclimated poor, and compels the rich to fly, notwithstanding the terror that is every where associated with the name of the city, it is rapidly advancing in population. The Americans come hither from all the states. Their object is to accumulate wealth, and spend it some where else. But death, which they are very little disposed to take into the account, often brings them up before their scheme is accomplished."—The Mississippi insulates New Orleans on the one side, and, on the other, Lake Borgne, Lake Ponchartrain, and Lake Maurepas, with a small river or bayou, called Ibberville, which leaves the Mississippi about 120 miles above New Orleans, and discharges itself into Lake Maurepas, complete its exclusion by water from the continent. The island of New Orleans is a narrow strip of land, situated between these lakes and river, and the Mississippi. About one third of this strip is cultivated, two thirds are swamp.

The coast is that part of the bottom, or low, alluvial soil, which commences with the first cultivation, about 40 miles below New Orleans, and which extends about 150 miles above it, secured on both sides of the river by a levee, from four to eight feet high, and sufficiently broad, for the most part, to serve as a fine highway. The levee extends somewhat higher on the west, than on the east side of the river. The coast is from one to two miles in width, and consists of a tract of land believed to be as rich and fertile as any that is to be found on the globe. The market place adjoins the levee. The market is said to be abundant and cheap. The quantity of peas, salad, and vegetables, was very great in March, when I was at New Orleans. Peas are very general here during the whole winter. Strawberries were in the market, but not in great quantity. The general hour of the market is about 6 o'clock in the morning. Negroes, mulattoes, French, Spanish, Germans, and Americans, are all crying their several articles in their peculiar language. The women of color seem very strong here, carrying baskets of bread and every thing upon their head.

Destructive Shell.—A most deadly and destructive weapon, one of such vast importance, that the projector expects it will wholly change the mode of European warfare, is in all probability by this time employed against the Miguelites. It is a shell constructed by an Englishman named Warner, a name not unknown to divers high personages during the last war. Mr. Warner has contrived an engine so tremendous that some distinguished individuals have refused to countenance any thing so fatal to human life. It may be employed by sea as well as by land, and would seem capable of destroying, in a few hours, the finest fleet that ever ploughed the ocean. Used against shipping, it is fired point blank like a bullet. It adheres to whatever it strikes, and exploding, the substance of which it is formed resolves itself into a flame, which, like the Greek fire, cannot be checked by water, and which, indeed, is believed to be absolutely inextinguishable. The shell has no fuse; and it explodes with a violent concussion, scattering death wherever any portion of it falls; for if the least drop should fall on the human frame, its venom is such that death is certain. Mr. Warner offered to sell the invention to the English Government. They, however, were not so sufficiently convinced of its importance as to feel justified in offering him what he considered an adequate reward for the many years of toil and study which he has devoted to bring this awful invention to perfection. He has seized the opportunity offered by the present situation of things in Portugal to make his experiments in favor of the Constitutionalists on a grand scale, that Ministers may see he is not a mere pretender. On going out he made known his object to Admiral Sartorious, but was coolly received. The Admiral wished Mr. Warner to fall in with his fleet, but it did not accord with the views of the latter to let Sartorious have his services while he was kept in the back ground, and he therefore determined on seeing the Emperor himself, and forthwith sought him at Oporto. He was graciously received by Don Pedro, to whom he explained his views through Sir John Milley Doyle, who acted as interpreter. The Emperor entered fully into the subject, approved of the plans of Mr. W. and consented to make trial of the shells which he had brought out. It was arranged that a fort, which it had previously been deemed impossible to take, should be attacked, Mr. Warner stipulating that he should be allowed to use his own means in his own way, with the assistance of 600 men. The result remains to be seen.

Correspondence of the Portland (Me.) Advertiser, dated Richmond, Va.

A TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.—I went into two tobacco manufactories this morning, and, if I were a chewer of tobacco, should be quite well satisfied to leave off the habit. One half hour's inspection of the movements would reform every neat man in New England,—and then we should cease to pay tribute to old Virginia for this article of hers. In the first manufactory where I went, there were at work about seventy negroes, men and boys. The men were hired by their masters for about one hundred dollars a year, boarding and clothing in addition, which costs less than a hundred more and the boys for about twenty five dollars. In the second manufactory there were about one hundred at work, hired on the same terms, all slaves, some mulattoes and some jet black. The process of manufacturing is very simple. The leaves of tobacco are packed by the planter in a large hogshead or cask, and are then sent to market. There it sells according to quality, from three to ten dollars a hundred. When the leaves are brought into the manufactory, some of the oldest negroes pick out and assort them according to quality. The leaf is some like that of a cabbage. The stem is torn out, and then it is rolled into the form desired, through the dirty hands of dirty men and boys.

The fig twist tobacco is rolled up in the form of a rod, and then turned and interlocked. This is the second or third quality. The cavendish, which is the best, is rolled up in large bundles. There is then another kind, the cheapest, which is the sweepings of the floor. This is made from the odds and ends of all that is left, and after being trampled under foot for twelve hours and spit upon, is swept off by a coarse broom into a dirty room, and there collected and rolled into the form of tobacco. The tobacco is then "sweated" and pressed into the casks, which are round or square with great force. It is "sweated" in a hot room, in order to keep it from moulding.

From London Papers, received at the Office of the National Gazette.

DUCHESS OF BERRI'S CASE.

From the London Times, March 2.

Though her champions may be as willing to fight for her perfect veracity as for her immaculate chastity, we are very much inclined to dispute this story of an Italian marriage, brought forward as it is to account for her present "interesting situation." Her Royal Highness left Italy about the middle of April, the attempted revolt in her favor at Marseilles took place at the end of that month, and she herself must have landed from the Carlo Alberto steamer, which brought her from the coast of Tuscany, on the 29th or 30th. About the 20th of May we heard of her arrival in La Vendee, having traversed the whole south of France, and she has never been since beyond the French territory. Her communication to the Governor of Blaye is dated the 22d instant, and we are not informed as yet of her accouchement. We have thus already more than ten months since she must have left her husband in Italy, who, if he is a Prince, and did not accompany her, must be excessively jealous of some rival in La Vendee as soon as he hears of the visit of the Paris physicians.

The Duchess, indeed, mentions neither the name, nor the abode, nor the quality of the person who has been so fortunate as to obtain the hand of a royal heroine; he may, therefore, be some Italian Prince, though we do not know where to look for such a character, disengaged, unless it be in the Bonaparte family; or among the College of Cardinals, who, unhappily, cannot marry. If the little Duke of Modena were not already provided for in matrimony, we should suspect that he had taken this method of securing the services of a heroine to make war on Louis Philippe, as he is the only sovereign in Europe who legitimately persists in resisting the recognition of the Citizen King. But if the husband of the Duchess is not in that rank of life, she may have used her privilege of Regent to make a left handed marriage; and, for aught we know, one of the young Bourmonts, or it may be the Jew Deutz, who betrayed her, but would not accept the reward for the disclosure, may be the honored father in law to Henry V.!

A Paris correspondent insinuates that if Deutz is not the father of the forthcoming infant, he had received such encouragement from the Duchess as entitled him to be jealous of her favors, and ultimately to deliver her up to her enemies.

This is an important event for the throne of the new dynasty. The sensible portion of the French people would not, it is true, have been dazzled into any admiration of the Bourbons, though the exploits of the little Duchess in La Vendee had been more heroic and more successful than her most blind and bigoted admirers can pretend; but the romantic story of her sufferings, sacrifices, and hair breadth escapes had spread a kind of halo round her character in the eyes of the royalists, which distinguished her from the rest of her family, and shed a reflected lustre on the title of her son. Hence the homage offered her by the Carlist nobility; hence the numerous addresses of admiring condolence sent to the Castle of Blaye; and hence the late insolent challenges of the young royalists to their republican antagonists in Paris. Though the partisans of the exiled dynasty are too powerless to attempt another civil war, they might still be powerful enough to diminish national confidence in the continuance of peace, and her royal highness was evidently intended by them as the lever by which, on a fitting occasion, they could move their diminished mass. All their dreams are now, however, dissipated,—all their projects are now defeated, so far as they depended on the enthusiasm created by the romantic adventures of her royal highness. An act of frailty thus exposed must be more powerful in destroying the idolatry of her partisans than degradation or punishment inflicted by the government; and Louis Philippe may now open her prison door, and let her escape along with her new born infant, without the slightest danger of another insurrection in La Vendee.

A Synonym.—At the Liverpool Quarter Sessions, the other day, an action of trover was bro't for the recovery of a cart, of very little value, the delivery of which to the plaintiff, as the alleged purchaser, had been refused by the defendant; and it was quite certain that the trial of the question would cost many times the worth of the article.—In the course of the proceedings the following dialogue occurred:—Counsel—Then you went and demanded the cart from the defendant? Witness—I did, Sir. Counsel—And did he deliver it? Witness—No, indeed. He said the plaintiff might go to hell for it, or he might go to the devil for it? I don't exactly recollect the words he used. The Recorder—But he meant, in point of fact, that he might "go to law for it," I suppose. [Loud Laughter.] —*Macclesfield Courier.*

PITTSBURGH WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected, Weekly, for the Pittsburgh Gazette—Friday, April 19, 1833.

ARTICLES.	D.	C.	D.	C.
ALE.				
Per bbl.	6	00	0	00
ALUM.				
Per lb.		05½	0	6
ASHES.				
Pot, per lb.		04	0	4½
Pearl do		4½	0	5
Scorched Salts		3½	0	4
APPLES.				
Per barrel	1	50	2	00
AXES.				
Pitts. bl'ck. pr doz.	14	00	16	00
Cast steel do	16	00	18	00
Mann's do	18	00	0	00
BACON.				
Hog, round		04½	0	05½
Hams, covered		7	0	00
do uncovered		5½	0	06½
BEER.				
Pittsb. per bbl.	3	00	0	00
BEES WAX.				
Clear, per lb		16	0	17
BOTTLES.				
Castor oil, per gr.	8	00	0	00
Claret do	8	50	10	00
Wine, black	15	00	0	00
Porter, green	8	00	9	00
do black	12	00	0	00
Pint do per doz.	0	62½	0	00
Quart do	0	87½	0	00
½ gallon, do	1	25	0	00
Gallon do	2	25	0	00
BUTTER.				
Fresh in Market lb.		15	0	18
do in kegs, do		6	0	8
Roll in bbls.		9	0	10
CANDLES.				
Dip'd tallow per lb		10	0	0
Mould do.		12½	0	0
Sperm do		35	0	40
CHEESE.				
West. Res. per lb		05½	0	6
Eastern		12½	0	0
Pine Apple		12½	0	0
COALS.				
Halter, per doz.	6	00	7	00
Trace	10	00	12	50
Log, per lb		10	0	12
Chain Cables				
COFFEE.				
Java, per lb.		17	0	18
St. Domingo		15½	0	00
Rio		15	0	15
COAL.				
Delivered, bush.		4½	0	05
CORDAGE.				
Ky. Hemp, pr lb.		8	0	00
Best white Rope		12½	0	00
Common do.		10	0	11
Best tarred		11	0	00
Common do		10	0	11
16 yd bed cords dz.	1	62½	0	00
18½ do do	1	87½	0	00
24 do do	2	50	0	00
37 do do	3	75	0	00
40 do do	4	50	0	00
Bed lacings 15 yds long, per doz	1	25	0	00
Plough lines, 10 yds long, pr doz	1	00	0	00
Manilla rope, lb.	0	19	0	20
Do bed cords 10 yds long pr doz	1	50	0	00
Do 16 yds long	2	50	0	00
Do 20 do	3	00	0	00
Do 30 do	4	50	0	00
Hemp packing yarn, per lb	0	10	0	0
COTTON.				
Miss. & Louis. pr lb		11	0	12
Tenn. & Alabam. do.		9	0	10
COOKING STOVES.				
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Among the Acts, passed at the late Session of the Legislature, we noticed the following:

A further supplement to the act entitled a further supplement to the act entitled an act to alter the Judiciary system of this commonwealth, passed April 8, 1826.

An act for the relief of Ebenezer Kerr, present Coroner of Allegheny county, and for other purposes.

A further supplement to the act to amend and consolidate with its supplements an act for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding $100 before a Justice of the Peace, and for the election of constables, and for other purposes.

An act to continue the improvements of the state by rail roads and canals.

An act to preserve the evidence of title to the donation and other lands in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

An act relative to the Western and Eastern Penitentiaries.

An act for the entire abolition of Lotteries.

An act to incorporate sundry fire companies.

A further supplement to an act entitled an act for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures.

An act to prevent obstructions being made on turnpike roads.

An act to incorporate the merchants' and manufacturers' bank of Pittsburgh

An act further to extend the provisions of an act relative to the patenting of lands, passed 8th April, 1829.

An act to facilitate appeals by guardians from the judgments of justices of the peace, and from awards of arbitrators, and for other purposes.

Supplement to an act entitled an act to continue the improvements of the state by rail roads and canals, passed 16th February, 1833.

An act authorizing the Prothonotaries of the several courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth to take security, and discharge insolvent debtors, and for other purposes.

An act to improve the navigation of the river Youghiogeny.

An act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Philadelphia and Reading rail road company.

An act to incorporate a company to make a free road from Adamsburgh, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, to Peter Pool's tavern on the Robbstown and Mount Pleasant turnpike road, in the county of Westmoreland, and for other purposes.

An act relating to the escheat of lands held by corporations without the license of the commonwealth.

An act declaring Cheat river, in the county of Fayette, a public highway.

An act relative to certain streets, alleys, and public landings in the county of Philadelphia, and in the city of Pittsburgh, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the town of Freeport, in the county of Armstrong.

An act to continue in force the several acts relative to the district court of the counties of Lancaster and York, and for other purposes.

An act to enable the Governor to incorporate the Pittsburgh turnpike road company.

An act relating to last wills and testaments.

An act relating to the descent and distribution of the estates of intestates.

An act to provide for the erection of an additional court within the county of Allegheny, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Saving Fund, and the Carlisle Saving Fund.

An act authorizing the laying out of a certain state road from M'Clean's mill, in Beaver county, to some point at or near Perrysville, in Allegheny county, and for other purposes.

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The following sections, relative to the city of Pittsburgh, are to be found in a law passed at the late session of the Legislature, entitled "An act to continue in force the several acts relative to the District Court of the counties of Lancaster and York, and for other purposes."

SECTION 5. *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the members of the select and common councils of the city of Pittsburgh, shall, on the second Tuesday of January next, and on the same day yearly thereafter, meet together and elect *viva voce* one of the freemen of said city, qualified to serve as a member of the house of representatives of this commonwealth, to be the mayor of said city, whose duty shall be to preside in the mayor's court, when present, to promulgate the bylaws, rules, and ordinances of the corporation, and specially to attend to the due execution and fulfilment of the same, and who shall be entitled to receive, hold, and enjoy all the emoluments which, by the laws and ordinances of the corporation may then or hereafter be annexed or attached to the office of mayor, and the mayor elect shall take a solemn oath or affirmation, before the president or an associate judge of the common pleas of Allegheny county, or the recorder of the said city for the time being, "well and faithfully to execute the office of mayor of said city;" and shall thereupon enter upon and perform the duties of the said office, without any other or further commission, and shall continue in office until a successor shall be duly elected and qualified; and, in case of the death, resignation, or removal of the mayor, or other vacancy in the office, such vacancy shall be filled by a new election for the remainder of his term in office, by the said councils, within fifteen days thereafter, and at least ten days notice shall be given in the public newspapers of said city, of the time of holding the same; and the mayor so elected, shall have all the other powers now vested by law in the mayor of said city, by virtue of his office, and be subjected to the same duties—*Provided*, That no member for the time being, of the select or common councils, aforesaid, shall be eligible to the office of mayor.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passage of this act, all that portion of the south ward of said city, which lies north and east of Diamond alley, and is bounded by Grant street, Diamond alley, Market street, and Fifth street, be, and the same hereby is, attached to the east ward; and all that portion of the north ward of said city, which lies south and west of Marbury street, and is bounded by Marbury street, Liberty street, the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, be, and the same is hereby attached to the west ward.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the select and common councils of said city, are hereby authorised and required, within three months after the passage of this act, to fix the places of holding all general and city elections for the said wards, at such houses, within the bounds of the respective wards, and not elsewhere, as they may designate, and to change the same as public convenience may require; and it shall not be lawful for any inhabitant of said city to vote at any of the said elections, except within the ward where he may reside.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the freemen of each ward of said city, qualified to vote for members of the select and common councils of said city, shall meet together, in their respective wards, on the first Tuesday of January next, and yearly thereafter, and elect, by ballot, one person in each and every ward, qualified to serve as a member of the house of representatives of this commonwealth, to be a member of the select council, who shall hold his office for the term of three years; and five persons, qualified as aforesaid, in each and every ward, to be members of the common council, who shall hold their offices for the term of one year; and the said elections of select and common council men shall be held by the recorder and aldermen of said city, or any one of them, who shall take the usual oaths or affirmations, as prescribed by the general election laws of this commonwealth, to be taken by the judges and inspectors of the general elections, and shall have power to appoint clerks of such elections, and administer the necessary oaths to such clerks; and the said elections shall be conducted in all other respects, as is now provided by the existing laws of this commonwealth; and it shall be the duty of the mayor of said city, to give at least ten days previous notice in the public newspapers of Pittsburgh, of the time and place for holding said elections.

SECTION 9. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of the existing laws of this commonwealth, as are hereby altered, be, and the same, and no more, are hereby repealed.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1833.

It seems to us that the editor of the Allegheny Democrat must have been asleep all last winter.—In his last paper, after stating that we had divided the Jackson party into two sections, (or *factions*, as he calls them,) Van Burenites and McKeanites, he declares *that "he is not aware of this division in the Democratic ranks."*

We are not willing to charge our neighbor with wilful misstatements, therefore we very charitably suppose that he must have been in a sound sleep, in December last, when Mr. McKean denounced Mr. Van Buren as a "*practised political gambler*," and "*systematic intriguer*." He must have been asleep, on the 8th of January last, when William Lecky (we believe it was) toasted Samuel McKean, and when a resolution was offered, and adopted, declaring that the company could not approve a toast in favor of the "*treacherous and unprincipled*" Samuel McKean.

He must have had a long and sound sleep, during the whole Session of the Legislature, when thirty odd ballotings took place for a Senator, during which Mr. McKean received but forty five votes, and Mr. Muhlenberg, the Van Buren candidate (*mirabile dictu*) only eighteen.—He must still have been asleep, on Friday last, when the editor of the Pittsburgh Mercury sneered at Samuel McKean as the "opponent" of Mr. Van Buren.—Surely he must have been asleep, all this time, or he could not now say that "it was ridiculous to talk about schisms" in the Jackson party.

We wish our neighbor much joy of his long and undisturbed nap, and tender to him the use of our file of papers, in order that he may find out the *present state of parties*, and his own relation to them. Upon looking over these papers—reading the letter of Mr. McKean, denouncing Mr. Van Buren as a political gambler; the resolution passed at the last 8th January supper, stigmatizing Mr. McKean as "*treacherous and unprincipled*," and the account of the divisions in our legislature—he will be almost as much astonished as were the seven christian youths of Ephesus, who returned to that city after a nap of one hundred and eighty years. We assure our neighbor that the baker of Ephesus was not much more surprised by the antiquated dress of the youth Jamblichus, than the honest readers of the Democrat are with the declaration that there is no schism in the Jackson ranks.

☞ *Our City.*—It gives us sincere pleasure to state that business is now very brisk in our smoky city. Our stores are well supplied with merchandise, of all kinds, and the country merchants (judging from their purchases) seem to be aware that it is more advantageous to purchase here, rather than go farther east.

A Desirable Work.—We have, hastily, examined the *first* edition of a *Gazetteer of the United States*, published by Messrs. William Darby and Theodore Dwight, Jr., during the last year. From our cursory examination, we were satisfied that the work was prepared with more than ordinary accuracy. It contains a description of the different states and territories of the United States; and the constitution of government, and judiciary of each state—full descriptions of the principal towns in the Union; the latitude and longitude of the towns, their distance from principal places, &c.; and a great mass of interesting geographical and statistical information.—An agent is now in town collecting subscriptions for a second and improved edition.

Another Steam Boat lost.—We regret to learn that the Steam Boat *Trenton*, Hart, Master, and owned by Messrs. Harts and Robert Beer, of this city, and Fuller, of , was snagged and sunk, on the 4th instant, about sixteen miles above the mouth of the Missouri. The Trenton was heavily laden with Merchandise and provisions for Fort Leavenworth.

J. Q. Adams.—Truly, this is a most indefatigable man.—During the late Session of Congress, he was among the most industrious and attentive members. He took his share in every discussion of every question of general interest, and at his leisure, prepared the able and interesting report on Manufactures, which has recently been published, in the Gazette and Advocate, in this city, and a large edition of which has also been published by subscription, in pamphlet form, at the Advocate office. This edition is not entirely distributed, and, lo! Mr. Adams is again out in a letter in defence of anti masonry. In this letter he challenges, to a controversy, Edward Livingston, the Secretary of State of the United States, and one of the ablest men of our country.—If Mr. Livingston should take up the gauntlet thrown to him, we may expect a truly interesting discussion. We will, probably, at a convenient time, publish the whole letter.

City Elections.—We publish, to day, the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Sections of the "act to continue in force the several acts relative to the District Courts in the counties of Lancaster and York, and for other purposes." These sections regulate the elections and the mode of choosing the chief executive officer of the city, or mayor.—We entertain no doubt that these regulations will be very generally acceptable to our fellow citizens. We presume that the increase of the Select Council to twelve, and the Common Council to twenty, will be unanimously approved: or, if there is any fault found with it, it will be on the ground that the Common Council is not sufficiently increased. The provision, that the elections, both general and municipal shall be held in the respective wards, will, we presume, be approved by every friend of peace and good order among us.—Every good citizen, who recollects the quiet, the peaceable, and admirable order with which the elections were conducted in the different wards, three or four years ago, must be pleased with this regulation. Every good citizen who bears in mind the crowd which assembles at the Court House, during the day, when the elections are all held there, and the still greater and more dangerous assemblages of boys which take place at night, must rejoice at and approve this regulation. We cannot believe that any good citizen, any friend of peace and order, will object to this provision of the new law. Indeed no plausible objection can be suggested by the most ingenious. The city has long been divided into four wards, and, in our general elections, we now vote at four different windows. The only effect of the new bill will be to distribute those windows into the four different wards. This will enable and *compel* the councils to fix the places of election in more central situations.

When the act, dividing the city into four wards, was past, the Councils fixed the places of election in the respective wards as they were *authorized* to do. Under this regulation one election was held, and every peaceable and orderly citizen was well pleased. A few designing and unprincipled demagogues thought that matters were conducted with too much order and quietness to answer their purposes; a little more confusion and disorder would, they thought, suit them better, for that reason the ordinance was repealed, and all the election places once more collected together at the Court House. The result was as gratifying to these demagogues, as it was mortifying and alarming to the friends of peace and order. Confusion, disorder, and tar barrels were once more introduced.—The present act has effectually cured this evil, the councils are not only authorized, but *compelled* to fix the place of voting within the bounds of the district.

We cannot discover any good purpose which can be accomplished by collecting all places of election to one point.—In the townships, the place of voting is usually fixed as near the centre of the district as can be done conveniently. Why should not the same thing be done in the city?—Or, why should all the election places be collected in one ward, or district? No reason can be assigned, having the slightest color of plausibility. But the objections to this congregation of election districts are numerous and palpable.

The next provision contained in this bill is the apportionment of the council men among the several wards. This regulation will not be very acceptable to designing demagogues; but to the well meaning and genuine republicans it will be highly acceptable. True republicanism requires that representatives should be elected in as small numbers as is conveniently practicable.—In this way the person elected knows more correctly, and is more likely to represent, truly, the sentiments of his constituents. In this way he is also more directly responsible to his constituents, and to them only. To make this more manifest—suppose that, winter before last, when the legislature were about dividing the state into Congressional Districts, some designing fellow had offered a bill, providing for the election of the whole twenty eight Representatives by a general ticket, what would have been thought of such a proposition? It would have been denounced by acclamation as unjust and anti republican.—Indeed we need not resort to hypothesis upon this subject. A case, in point, actually occurred. Before the state was districted, certain designing politicians, then at Harrisburgh, had it in contemplation to attach Allegheny, Westmoreland, and Armstrong counties together, to elect two members of Congress. The scheme having, however, been exposed, its authors were compelled to abandon it. If this scheme had succeeded, Allegheny county would have been represented by some person like Richard Coulter, who would have misrepresented his constituents, in *this county*, by voting with Mr. Coulter *for* Mr. Clay's Tariff, and *against* the Enforcement bill. As it is, Mr. Coulter, *perhaps*, correctly represented his constituents, as Mr. Denny *certainly* did his. Such is the advantage of having the representatives chosen in small districts—each district is more likely to be properly represented.

An objection has been urged to the new mode of electing council men—that it is calculated to excite sectional feelings. This objection is so palpably absurd, that it perhaps does not merit a serious refutation. An individual who was favorable to the election of members of Congress by general ticket, might urge precisely the same objection to the present plan of electing by districts. But how can it have any such effect? In forming tickets, under the old plan, it was customary with all parties to aim at something like an equitable distribution of council men through the city—but then there were so many tickets that the election of persons in each ward was a mere matter of accident. Now the law peremptorily commands and *ensures* what the different parties *endeavored* to attain—an equal distribution of council men among the different parts of the city.

To that section of the law which enables the councils to select from *the whole population* of the city, the man best qualified to discharge the duties of Mayor, we presume, there will be no objection.—It has been tried and approved in Philadelphia.

Despatch.—On Tuesday, the 2d inst., Mr. David McClelland, Carpenter, commenced tearing off the roof of a building adjoining our printing office, about twenty four feet long, by seventeen wide—raised it one story—roofed it—laid two floors—gave it two coats of plaster and a skim—painted it, and on the 17th instant our workmen took possession of it, and set up a considerable portion of the matter of this paper in it.

Indian Portraits.—Our readers will perceive that Mr. Catlin has consented to exhibit his interesting collection of paintings this evening and to morrow.

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG—I have seldom felt a higher gratification than that which I experienced last evening, in witnessing the Exhibition of Paintings by Mr. Catlin. He has struck out a new road, and one which will conduct him to wealth and fame. Having myself traveled over the "far west," and struggled against the current of the mighty river, Missouri, it affords me great pleasure to bear testimony of the fidelity of his delineation of scenery and character. His explanations and anecdotes, as well as personifications, called to mind some of the most interesting incidents of my youthful days, when a wild wanderer over the lovely prairies of the Missouri, whose singular, varying, and picturesque surface, I endeavored to describe in my book of travels.—The representations of Mr. C. are true to nature, and the facts related by him are, many of them, such as I have witnessed; but his representations, compared to mine, are those of a perfect Panorama, compared to a common Map. The torturing, or ordeal scene, among the Mandans, forming so singular a trait in human character, I have no doubt is faithfully described by Mr. Catlin. Although I did not witness it, while at the village, I frequently saw the scars and marks on the bodies of these self devoted victims of those dreadful tortures, and was informed, on inquiry, of the cause, and which correspond with what Mr. Catlin describes as an eye witness.

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

At a very large and respectable meeting of Sabbath School Teachers, and friends of youth, held in Dr. Herron's session house, Monday evening, April 15th, at which Rev. Dr. John Black presided, the following Report was presented and adopted, and ordered to be published in all the newspapers of this city—willing to insert it.

REPORT

Of a Committee, appointed by the Union Prayer Meeting of the friends of Sabbath Schools in Pittsburgh and vicinity, to devise some plan for a more systematic and efficient effort to gather children into the schools.

Although the utility and importance of Sabbath Schools are generally acknowledged, yet, it is to be lamented, that less than one half of the children of suitable age, in this city and vicinity, are gathered into these schools. Many parents, who acknowledge that the Sabbath School is a good institution, feel so little interest in the religious education of their offspring, that they will not take the pains to keep them at school. There are also strangers, constantly taking up their residence within our limits, who need to be informed of the existence of these friendly institutions. No one can doubt that the public have a very deep interest in the character of the rising generation. These are the persons to whose hands, in a very few years, all our rights and privileges will be committed. So that, upon principles of worldly policy, it must be admitted that we have a right to look after them, and watch over their education. And, as good citizens, we must feel it to be not only a right, but an imperative duty. But, when we look at the matter in the light of Christian principle, this obligation is increased a thousand fold. Every one of these children has a soul of infintie value. The primary object of the Sabbath School is to teach children the way to be saved. And the institution has hitherto been abundantly blessed of God, to the salvation of souls. Every Christian, who partakes of the spirit of his Master, must feel a tender compassion for dying souls. No effort will be esteemed too great, which has for its object the salvation of a single soul. Upon every principle, then, it must be conceded, that some systematic and efficient effort ought to be made, to gather into the Sabbath Schools, all the children within our bounds. As the result of their consultation and deliberation, your committee propose the following plan, viz:

1. That a committee of ten be appointed to divide the city and its suburbs into districts.

2. That those persons present, who are willing to engage in this work, be requested, immediately, to present their names to this committee.

3. That this committee be required, as soon as practicable, to divide the territory to be visited into a number of districts equal to the number of names received; to assign to each his or her appropriate district, and to inform him or her of such assignment.

4. That this meeting contribute funds to purchase the tract recently prepared by the American Sunday School Union, on the importance of Sunday Schools, and published by the American Tract Society, (or some other suitable one, if that cannot be obtained) for distribution by these visiters.

5. That each visiter, as soon as practicable, visit all the families within the bounds of his or her district; ascertain, as nearly as possible, by kind and familiar inquiries, the number of children who do and who do not attend the Sabbath Schools; endeavor to excite a deeper interest in the minds of all parents, in favor of the institution; and to impress upon them the importance of sending their children, punctually, and of aiding them in the preparation of their lessons; affectionately to urge upon those parents, who do not send their children, the obligations of parental duty in this respect; endeavor to interest the minds of the children in favor of the Sabbath School; and to leave with every family the tract proposed to be furnished by this meeting.

This, the committee propose as a special effort for the present emergency. Yet, experience teaches that no enterprise should be suffered to rest with special effort. This is indispensable to give an impetus to the commencement of a work. But, unless it is followed by continual and persevering effort, it will, in a great measure, fail of ultimate success. And this is peculiarly a matter which requires "line upon line, and precept upon precept." The committee therefore propose,

1. That the committee already proposed to be appointed assign to each school represented in this meeting, a certain portion of the town or suburb contiguous to its place of meeting, as a visiting district for such school. This, however, is not intended to limit the schools to any particular portion of the town as their sphere of operations, except only in the matter of visiting.

2. That it be recommended to the superintendent of each school to divide the district assigned him into as many portions as there are teachers in his school, who will undertake to become permanent visiters, and that each teacher visit the portion assigned him or her as frequently and successively as its size will admit.

But experience testifies that even this effort will often fail, if left at this point. Even after the promise of attendance has been obtained from both parents and children, the little interest which is often times felt on the subject leads the one to forget and the other to neglect it. And, frequently, heedless boys are found strolling through the streets, even while their parents suppose them to be at school. This has become a great and crying evil. No serious minded person can pass through our streets upon the Sabbath without having his moral sensibilities shocked by the horrid oaths and blasphemies which are constantly poured forth from the lips of juvenile adepts in profanity. Many of these boys manifest an obstinate hardihood of character which ought to cause every well wisher of society, but more especially every Christian, to tremble. In a measure to meet these difficulties, the following plan, which has been, in many places, pursued with success, is recommended:—Let the proper authorities in each church appoint one man, of engaging manners, sound discretion, and persevering habits, to each school belonging to such church, whose duty it shall be to go out on the Sabbath, and collect the children into the school, both from the streets and from their dwellings.

But in all these visitations, it is distinctly to be understood that the visiters are not to make special efforts in favor of the particular schools to which they belong; but to inquire what denomination the parents prefer, and direct the children to the school belonging to the denomination of their choice.

In addition to the efforts already recommended, the committee would urge upon every teacher the duty of visiting, at their homes, the members of his or her class. The relation subsisting between a teacher and his class is a pastoral relation. The responsibilities of a Sabbath School teacher are those of a Minister of the Gospel. It is then exceedingly important, that he should cultivate a familiar intercourse, both with his pupils and their parents. And it may be adopted, as a just principle, that, when a pupil is once placed in a class, the teacher of that class is, in a great measure, responsible for retaining him as a regular member. If he is faithful in his instructions, the child will become interested; and if he visits the parents, and becomes familiar with them, he will secure their affectionate co-operation. There is no way in which the affections of parents can be so readily secured, as by manifesting a tender concern for their children. It is impossible to calculate the amount of good which may result from the humble and devoted efforts of a faithful Sabbath School teacher, in such a sphere as this. It is known to the committee that, in one of the churches represented in this meeting, a single female teacher has been the instrument of bringing a number of families permanently within the sound of the Gospel, who had not entered a place of worship for years. In another instance, through the instrumentality of these visits, two members of a family have been brought within the sound of the gospel, and hopefully converted. It is therefore recommended, that every teacher, in visiting such parents as do not attend public worship, endeavor to persuade them to attend upon the means of grace; and when necessary, provide them with seats in the church which they prefer attending.

The committee are also of the opinion that some regular system ought to be adopted to secure the attendance of the children of the Sabbath Schools upon public worship. To accomplish this, they think there should be, in every church, a number of seats provided, in a central part of the house, or near the pulpit, for the accommodation of those children whose parents have no seats; and that the teacher of each class should ascertain what church the parents of his or her pupils wish to have their children attend, and see that their wishes are gratified.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. M'CLELLAND, Chairman.

H. NEWCOMB, Secretary.

Awful Fire!—On the way bill, from Cumberland, Md. of yesterday, the following hasty account of the almost entire destruction of the town of Cumberland was written.

"Nearly the whole of Cumberland, is in ashes—not a tavern standing in the town, nor store, except Mr. Beall's." The contractors of the mail stages add—"All our horses escaped: but two of our best coaches were burnt up, the *Ohio* and *Tennessee*. Enough of coaches, however, are left, to furnish an extra at every stand."

The fire, is understood to have originated in a Cabinet shop, on Sabbath morning—one hundred and fifty families are supposed to be left entirely houseless, and but little property saved.— *Wash. Reporter, April 16.*

Sudden death of five persons.—Mr. Gill, of Wolfereek township, this county, a revolutionary pensioner, dropped dead from his feet, on Wednesday morning last. The house of Mr. Gill is a brick one, with a brick kitchen attached to it. While waking the corpse of Mr. Gill, on the following night, a violent storm arose, which lifted the roof off the large house and threw it on to the kitchen which gave way to the immense weight, thereby instantly killing four ladies and wounding two or three others who were unfortunately in that part of the dwelling at the time. Three of the ladies were daughters of Mr. Gill—the name of the other we have not learned.—*Mercer Press.*

Politics and Stocks.—U. S. Bank Stocks went up to $113 1-2 per share, at the Broker's Board to day. The tide of speculation is setting hard in favor of the stock under the notion, which is gaining strength, that, by hook or by crook, the Bank will yet be rechartered. In the mean time the bears now take their turn for a singeing. Some, who thought themselves among the genuine knowing ones, possessed of the exact secret that the government deposits would certainly be withdrawn, have to settle about these days for large prospective sales made some time ago at 102 1-2, &c. Not very comfortable business.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com., of April 11.*

Unquestionable intelligence had been received of the conclusion of an armistice between the Porte and Ibrahim Pacha.

The Irish Church Reform Bill was introduced on the 13th, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and read a first time, by a vote of 186 to 46.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT,

And Review of the Market, for the week ending Friday Evening, April 12. Office of the "American."

Beeswax.—A sale of 5000 lbs. Yellow at 20 cts. per lb.

Coffee.—The market is very dull, and we have but few transactions to report. Some limited lots of prime green Rio have been sold at 13 cents, which may perhaps be considered the outside quotation. Sales of several hundred bags Havana at 12 1-2 a 13 cents, the latter price for very good green. Small lots of St. Domingo at 11 1-2 cents. At auction to day 65 bags St. Domingo were sold at 11 cents, and 52 bags and 22 bbls, Porto Rico at 12 1-2 cents.

Flour—Howard street.—The receipts of the week are short of 4000 bbls. On Monday and Tuesday, sales from stores were made at, $5 43 3-4 a $5 50. The demand has been limited, and within the last day or two the sales from stores have uniformly been made at $5 43 3-4. A small lot was sold this morning at a fraction under that rate, but we give $5 43 3-4 as the fair store price to day. The wagon price ranged at the begining of the week between $5 25 and $5 37 1-2, with a tendency downwards, and to day it is settled and uniform at $5 25 per bbl.

City Mills Flour.—About 1000 bbls. have been sold in lots at $5 44 per bbl. and a lot at $5 40. Two considerable parcels for export have been contracted for on terms not transpired.

Wagon Freights.—We continue to quote to Wheeling and Pittsburgh, $2 50 per 100 lbs.

MARRIED,

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. S. Williams, Mr. GEORGE R. EICHBAUM, to Miss ELLEN CALDER, all of this city.

DROWNED—On Thursday night last, in lock No. 5, Pennsylvania Canal, Mr. JOHN LIGGET, one of our oldest and most respectable citizens.

STAFFORD YOUNG'S DRY GOODS STORE,

NO. 90 MARKET STREET.

MRS. YOUNG takes the liberty of informing her friends and the public generally, that she has returned from Philadelphia, with a selection of Fashionable Pattern Hats, Caps, and Dresses, and has made arrangements for receiving the latest Fashions, monthly. April 19—3t

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833—tf

NOTICE.

THE Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh Theatre have ordered a third instalment of $10 each share, to be paid on or before the 25th inst. C. DARRAGH, Treasurer.

April 19.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

SEALED Proposals for doing the plastering, carpenter work, painting, and glazing of St. Paul's Church, on Grant's Hill, will be received from the 17th until the 27th inst., at the house of the Rev. John O'Reily, corner of 7th and Smithfield streets, where the plans and specifications of the work may be examined, at any time between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, A. M., each day during that period. April 19—3t

New Work.

THE LIFE OF A SAILOR, by a Captain in the Navy: in 2 volumes.

Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,

April 19, 1833—2t. No. 73 Wood street.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN PORTRAITS.

MR. CATLIN will endeavor to entertain the citizens of Pittsburgh, on this and to morrow evenings, next door to the Exchange Hotel, in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Sylvester, with the Exhibition of 100 Indian Portraits; explaining, at the same time, their peculiar manners, customs, &c.

BLACK HAWK,

And nine of his principal warriors, now prisoners of War at Jefferson Barracks, are amongst the number—the rest, consisting of the wildest tribes in North America, and entirely in their native costume, are—Sioux, Omahas, Ottoes, Pawnees, Riccarees, Mandans, Assinneboins, Crows, Ojibbeways, Konzas, Peorias, Shiennes, Crees, Black Feet, Snakes, Flatheads, and others, all of which Mr. C. has been amongst, and painted his portraits from life. It is to be hoped that all visitors will be in, and seated by ½ past 7 o'clock.

Admission, 50 Cents.

April 19.

ANTI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley*, where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

NEW NOVEL.

LIFE OF A SAILOR, by a Captain in the Navy: 2 vols., 12 mo. Also,

The Humorist's Own Book, by the Author of the Young Man's Own Book.

This day received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—3t

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

8-4 DOUBLE DAMASK;
6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Linen Diaper;
3-4 Fine Bird's Eye Damask;
Russian and German Linen Diaper;
11-4 Linen Sheeting; Oil Cloths;
Blue Cloth Table, and Piano Forte Covers.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery.

Super. Hoskin Gloves; and almost every article pertaining to the Toilet, in the way of Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Cologne, Lavender, Honey, and Florida Waters, Almond Paste, Pearl and Toilet Powders, Extracts, Bear's Oil, &c.

Just received, at 83 Market street, between 5th street and the Diamond, by

S. P. CHURCH & Co.

April 19, 1833.—3w

A SADDLER,

WITH a small family, who can come well recommended, will hear of employment that may be advantageous, by application to Wm. B. Foster, in Allegheny town.

April 19, 1833.—3t

NEW SPRING GOODS.

S. P. CHURCH & Co.

NO. 83 MARKET STREET.

HAVE just received, from New York and Philadelphia—

French and English Painted Muslins, of the latest Fashions;
do do Cambric Ginghams, do do
Hernani, Blonde Gauze, Merlin, Crape, Lachine, and other Fancy Hdkfs;
Figured and Plain Gros de Naples, Gros de Swiss, Italian Lustrings;
Superior Pongee, for Ladies' Habits;
Super. Figured 4-4 Bobbinet Lace;
do do Swiss Muslins;
Splendid Painted Book Muslins, new style—for Dresses;
Green and White Blonde Gauze Veils;
Green Worst Barrege; Gauze, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons;
Bead Bags, Guards, and Purses;
400 Bunches of Seed and Cut Garnet Beads, for working Guards, &c.; comprising a greater variety than we have ever before offered.

Summer Cloths, French Bombazines, Circassions, plain and striped Mole Skin, Drillings, Wt. Satin, Jean, &c.

ALSO,

Blue, Black, Brown, Mulberry, and Mixed

BROAD CLOTHS,

With a general assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS; all of which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices, for cash, or approved credit. Please call and examine, before making your purchases. April 19—6w

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

Just Received, and on hand.

HAVANNA and Rio Coffee; Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Souchong Teas; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugar and Molasses; Champagne, and Cogniac Brandy; Jamaica, St. Croix, and New Orleans Rum; Holland Gin, (hour glass brand;) Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sicily, Malaga, and Marseilles and Bourdeaux claret wines.

Best Sperm Candles, warranted pure, & Winter Strained Oil; Fresh Salad Oil; Castile, Shaving, Boston, Palm and Rosin Soap; Almonds, bunch and bloom Raisins; Raisins in kegs; Fresh Mackerel, No. 2; Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, &c. &c.: Spanish Indigo, Fustic, Campeachy Logwood, Camwood, Blue Vitriol, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Alum, Copperas, Chalk, &c. &c.

Corks, Sap Sago Cheese, Phila. Glue, Starch, and Richmond and Pittsburgh manufactured Tobacco, well assorted; together with Salt, Iron, Nails, Paper, Ropes, &c.

Comprising, together, a lot of goods selected with the utmost care, and which are recommended with confidence. For sale on accomodating terms.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE,

Corner St. Clair & Penn Sts.

N. B. Expected to receive shortly. White Havanna Sugar; 30 bbls. Tanners' Oil from Boston.

April 9, 1833—2m

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

IN this Institution there are four Classes in Greek, and four in Latin—A place is, therefore, easily found to suit any applicant who is desirous of prosecuting the study of these languages. A class is just commencing the Latin Language. All the Branches of Mathematics are taught, Geography, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry—the application of Spherical Trigonometry to Nautical Problems; Navigation; Dialing; the Differential and Integral Calculus; Analytical Trigonometry, or any other branch desired.

In the ensuing quarter, Lectures will be delivered on Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, and Astronomy. Lectures are also delivered on Moral Philosophy.

The society of the Students, for Composition, Elocution, and Criticism, is a school for Original Composition and Public Speaking, conducted with great propriety, and perhaps superior to any private teaching in the western country.

Suitable assistance is preparing to aid the operations of the Institution. R. BRUCE.

April 12, 1833.

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

Pattersons' Locks, Latches, &c.

I HAVE taken an agency for the sale of J. & J. Patterson's Manufactured Knob Locks and Latches, Stock Locks, German Locks and Latches, Jack Screws, Mill and Timber Screws, &c. &c.; all of which will be furnished at the manufacturers' prices, by

S. P. DARLINGTON,

Wood street.

N. B.—The trade in the city will be furnished with the above goods, with the usual discounts of the manufacturers. April 19—6t

AMERICAN HOTEL,

Wall Street, Louisville, Ky.

MRS. E. PITT,

HAS the honor to announce to the public, that she has taken the finely located house on Wall street, near Main, in the centre of the business part of the city, and convenient to the steam boat landing.

This extensive hotel is elegantly fitted up for the accommodation of gentlemen of business and of leisure; commands an excellent view of the River, and of the gay crowds that throng the most lively part of the city. It contains a number of rooms, with parlors attached, with a spacious Ladies' Hall, which will insure to families the most pleasant and elegant accommodations.

Mrs. E. Pitt, grateful for past favors, and determined to devote her exclusive attention to the house, pledges herself, with the confidence of an experienced housekeeper, to entertain the public and the old friends of the United States Hotel in a superior manner. An extensive

EXCHANGE AND READING ROOM

is added to the establishment, and every needful arrangement has been made for the comfortable accommodation of travelers and families. The Bar will be regularly supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors.

April 12—3t

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, residing in Mount Pleasant, an acting Justice of the Peace for the county of Westmoreland, respectfully acquaints the Merchants of Pittsburgh, that, in addition to the collection of such sums as come under his jurisdiction, as a Justice of the Peace, he will attend as an Agent to the collection of sums of any amount, in Westmoreland and the adjoining counties.

Letters (post paid) relating to business, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

REFERENCES—Wm. Bell & Co., Wood street, or John Lloyd, Merchant, Market street.

JOHN E. FLEMING.

Mount Pleasant, March 1—tf

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

REMOVAL.

SPEERS & RENFREW

HAVE removed their Shop to the corner of Penn and Water streets, where they will continue to build to order—Steam Engines, Machinery, &c.

Also, Steam Boat, and other Jobbing done at the shortest notice. April 12—w3m

REMOVAL.

Hoge & Wainwright

HAVE removed their Hardware Stores from No. 100 Wood, and 130 Liberty street, to No. 54 Wood street—at which place they intend keeping an extensive and well assorted

JOSEPH FISCHGENS & Co.

NEW RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 4, Gray's Row,

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale—Alcohol, from Rectified Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Brandy; Gin, Whiskey, Cordials of all descriptions: good cider; Vinegar by the barrel, or small; which, being manufactured by a person acquainted with the business, are presented as pure.

Pittsburgh, April 9. 1833—2m

LAMPS,

Opened, at the Carpet Warehouse,

NO. 17, MARKET STREET,

BRONZED ASTRAL LAMPS;

Suspending	do
1 and 2 Branch Mantel	do in setts;
Single Mantel	do
2, 3, & 4 Branch, store & church	do
Crane-neck, Pulpit	do
Students' and Desk	do

Pullies, Chains, Hooks, Balls, &c. &c.

With all sizes Lamp Wicks.

A. M'FADDEN.

April 9—tf

LEWIS HUTCHISON,

HAVING associated HARVEY F. BOLLMAN with him in the Commission Business, it will in future be transacted at his Ware. House, No. 92 Front and 44 Water street, under the firm of

Lewis Hutchison & Co.

Who intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale at the lowest market prices. Their warehouse being large with a convenient enclosed yard for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, &c., they solicit consignments of these articles, also every description of country produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

Notice.

THE Pittsburgh Light Artillery will hold an election for one First Lieutenant, to serve in Place of H. Campbell, resigned, at the house of John B. Bonville, Wood street, on Thursday, the 2d day of May.

By order,

A. McFARLAND.

April 16, 1833.—tE.

J. S. PEYTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the South side of the Diamond, two doors west of Market street.

April 16—3t

Fitz-George—New Novel.

FITZ GEORGE—a Novel: in 2 vols.

2. Tales of Military Life: by the Author of 'The Subaltern:' in 1 vol.

3. Lives and Exploits of Banditti and Robbers, in all parts of the world. By C. Mac Farlane, new and complete Edition: in 2 vols.

4. Tales and Novels by Maria Edgeworth, volume 3.

5. Progress and Discovery on the more northern Coasts of America: by P. F. Tyther, Esq.; No. 53 Family Library.

6. Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature: by A. W. Schlegel: in 1 vol.

The above New Works are just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 16—4t

Piano Fortes, Musical Instruments, and German Goods.

CHARLES L. VOLZ.

NO. TWENTY-FOUR WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for Sale, *Piano Fortes*, among which are some of the celebrated *Vienna* and *Leipzig* Manufactories, famous for their superior tone, easy action, and general workmanship: of these a steady supply will always be had, and orders can be filled at short notice.

Musical Instruments, consisting of Violins, Violoncellos, Clarinetts, Flutes, Horns, Bugles, Trombones, Fifes, Flutes, Bassoons, Flageoletts. All these being obtained *direct* from the manufactory, can be sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments, at *reduced* prices; together with all other articles in the musical line.

Also, a variety of *German Goods*.

Dealers in the above articles, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 24, 1832.—1y1&2wal.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their Wholesale Paper Ware House to No. 79, Third street, next door to their old stand.

☞ The highest price given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

March 22.—tf.

J. CHISLETT,

Professor of Music & Painting,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. begs, most respectfully, to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a school for teaching Drawing and Painting, in all their various styles; and he hopes, from the patronage he has already received, and by assiduous attention, to merit his share of public support.

A Ladies' Class will be attended to on every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock; and Gentlemen's at 2 o'clock on the same days.

Lessons will be given on the Piano Forte, Harp, and Singing, at his residence, or attendance on private families.

N. B.—Piano Fortes Tuned and Repaired.

March 26—3m

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhœa, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,

ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

Pittsburgh Long & Short Hand WRITING ACADEMY.

H. WILLIAMS,

Professor of Penmanship,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has opened a Writing Academy in *Irwin's Row, Corner of the Diamond and Market street*, (the room recently occupied by Mr. Gould,) where he will be happy to instruct Ladies and Gentlemen in the art of Writing, upon the most improved plans, both in LONG AND SHORT HAND. Specimens, mode of teaching, and terms, will be exhibited at the room.

Each Class in Long Hand, will be limited to 10; Gentlemen received all through the day and evening; Ladies, from 10 to 11 A. M., and from 4 till 5, P M. Among a number of recommendations, the following are deemed sufficient.

From Union College.—'The undersigned states with pleasure, that he has examined the principles of *Stenography*, as taught by Mr. M. T. C. Gould, and has witnessed the success with which the young gentlemen in College have attended to the acquisition of this art, under his instructions. The system is remarkably simple; the art is acquired with great facility, and is worthy of the attention and patronage of all literary men.'

ANDREW YATES,

Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c.

From Jefferson College.—'It gives me pleasure to recommend Mr. H. Williams, as amiable in his deportment, and deserving of public patronage; his system of Penmanship appears to me to have the merit, above any which I have examined, of being reducible to, and taught by strict rule. I am of opinion, therefore, that its obvious advantages in this particular, must finally introduce it into general use.'

Rev. JOHN H. KENNEDY,

April 5—6t *Professor of Mathematics.*

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, April 3, 1833.

AN Election for a President and ten Managers, a Treasurer, and a Clerk of the Company, for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, at Pittsburgh, will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN SNYDER.

Clerk and Treasurer, pro tem.

April 5—1mo

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

UNDER the Superintendance of *William B. Lacey, D. D.*, is prepared for the reception of Pupils at any time.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President hopes to fulfil the design.

The expense of board and tuition, in the Institute, will vary, according to the branches taught, from $120 to $200 per annum.

Of the qualifications of Dr. *Aikin*, who is employed as a teacher of the Natural Sciences, the learned and well known Prof. Eaton thus speaks: 'If you want a pretty good practical mathematician, one of the best botanists in America, an experimental chemist, of the first order, a very superior Geologist, Mineralogist, and Zoologist, you have him in Dr. *William Aikin*.'

For the practical results of the Institute, so far as time has afforded an opportunity for their development, Dr. Lacey respectfully refers to the following communication:

Mr. Craig—Permit us, sir, through your columns, to convey to the public an expression of the high gratification afforded by a recent visit to the 'Western Female Collegiate Institute,' under the charge of the Rev. William B. Lacey, and opened for the reception of pupils about six months ago.

We attended, on the 22d ult., the first examination of the Students, and deem it an act of justice to the learned and indefatigable gentleman at the head of the Institution, as well as important to western parents, that there should be given a public and responsible assurance of the high promise of this New Seminary.

The Young Ladies were examined in Rhetoric, Moral, Mental, and Natural Philosophy, Criticism, and Belles Lettres, Geography, and the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, the French Language, and other studies, essential to a polite and finished education. In all, and by all, great readiness and proficiency were exhibited. In the French Language, the peculiar advantage of learning its accent and idiom from a lady, who had herself acquired a knowledge of it in early youth, under the most favorable auspices, was evident from the accuracy and distinctness of the pronunciation of her pupils.

In mental improvement, every facility which deep acquirement and a most happy mode of imparting instruction can bestow, is here offered to the Student, and in the refined and winning elegancies of female deportment, an example is constantly presented, which cannot fail to attract, and impress itself lastingly upon those within its influence.

Indeed, we know of no advantage peculiarly desirable in an Institution of the kind, which this does not seem to possess.

Respectfully, sir, your most ob't serv'ts,

GEORGE UPFOLD, D. D.
EDWARD Y. BUCHANAN,
CHARLES SHALER,
T. B. DALLAS,
JAMES S. CRAFT,
O. METCALF,
J. K. M'NICKLE,
NATH'L RICHARDSON,
JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. WADE.

March 12.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8, for 1833. to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 20th of April, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30.000	$30,000
1	20.000	20,000
1	10.000	10,000
1	3.000	3,000
1	1,320	1,320
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5.000
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	250	5,000
55	200	5.500
56	100	5.600
56	80	4,480
112	70	7,840
2296	40	91,840
15400	10	154,000
45760 tickets.		$366,080

Tickets, $10—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

April 9, 1833.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,

Nov. 13—tf Water street.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes:

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates.

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.

CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have

Considerably reduced the prices of their Glass,

AND HAVE OPENED A STORE ROOM,

NUMBER 7 MARKET STREET,

Near the Steam Boat Landing, where they will at all times keep a General Assortment of articles in their line, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1833.—1m

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK.

March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door check of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER.
No. 130 Wood street.

Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

WANTED,

A STEAM ENGINE, of from 3 to 5 horse power. Enquire at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S.

March 19.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,

April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

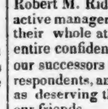
☞ For terms, and farther particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

December 7, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.



CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. wher he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

Id. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE. } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.

BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.—3m.

The American Plough Boy.

THIS is a small agricultural paper, designed more particularly for those who do not choose to take a more expensive work, and yet are desirous to understand how others manage agricultural affairs. It will in a measure be confined to giving details of the *practical operations* of practical farmers, rather than the speculations of the more scientific. It will draw considerably upon the columns of the New York Farmer and American Gardener's Magazine, as well as other agricultural publications. It will also give many interesting items of news, and occurrences of the day, and devote one page out of four to advertisements, if required.

Terms, $1 50 per annum, in advance, to *single* subscribers; or twelve copies will be sent for $15, if paid in *advance*. All communications for the *American Plough Boy* may be addressed to the Proprietor, D. K. MINOR.

KISKEMINITAS SALT.

700 Barrels very fair REFINED SALT —just received and for sale by

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

Who will be constantly supplied with this article, suitable for retailers and family use.

April 2—9t

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness. Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in a cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do

CLOTH.

German Swag Tops;	*English Turbans,*
French Tiara do	Of Lustre Seal;
English Baloon do	Chinchilla;
American Rifle do	Cloth, Velvet;
	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.

December 4.—1y

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,

March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

MUSIC STORE,

Number Nine Fifth Street,

THREE DOORS FROM MARKET.

PIANO FORTES, MUSIC, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *at Eastern Prices.*

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, of the latest and most improved patterns, with and without Metalic Plate, which they can warrant to purchasers to stand in any climate. All the new publications of Music for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. &c. received as soon as published, with all the old Standard Music, making as large a collection, and as select as any in the Western country.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, at Wholesale or Retail—Violins, Violincellos, Double Basses, Guitars; Flutes; Clarionetts; Flageolets, double and single; Octave Flutes; Fifes; Kent Bugles; Trumpets; French Horns; Trombones; Bass Horns; Bassoons; Post Horns; Bass and Snare Drums; Tamborines; Bird Organs; Musical Snuff Boxes; Harmonicas; Violin Bows; Bow Hair; Violin Strings; Harp Strings; Piano Wire; Clarionett and Bassoon Reeds; Music Paper; Music Pens; Music Desks, &c. &c.

Two Superior Church Organs, with 5 and 6 stops. Music copied and arranged for Military Bands—to Societies, Merchants, Seminaries, and Military Bands, a liberal deduction will be made.

The attention of Merchants, Professors, and Amateurs, as well as the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh is respectfully solicited. SMITH & MELLOR.

N. B. Piano Fortes and Instruments tuned and repaired—Old Pianos taken in part for new ones.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They giv their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,

Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*

ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞ Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞ The Subscribers very respectfully recomm